

CAPSULE SUMMARY
Captain Beriah Maybury House
41 Cornhill Street
(AA-447)

The imposing brick building at 41 Cornhill Street was erected between 1771 and 1773 by Captain Beriah Maybury and significantly altered during the mid-to late 19th century, most notably by the elongation of the windows. Maybury maintained the building as the Kings' Arms Tavern, providing lodging, stables, and refreshments. Later renamed by Maybury as the Inn at the Sign of the Golden Scales by 1792, the tavern continued to operate until the death of Maybury in 1799, at which time it was converted into a single-family dwelling. Throughout the 19th century, the property was conveyed numerous times to distant relatives of Beriah Maybury, including George G. Brewer and John Wesley White.

Today, the dwelling appears as a large, two-story, five-bay wide brick building raised upon a high scored stone foundation. It is covered with a gable roof, clad with asphalt shingles with a flare on the south elevation and features a boxed wood cornice above a cyma reversa bed molding with dentils. The interior has a central-passage plan, but rather than the typical, one- or two-room deep configuration, the plan features three rooms and a back stair hall. A one-story brick ell, laid in seven-course American bond and covered with a gable roof, was built in two or three separate phases, possibly as early as 1830, but reconstructed by 1878 to appear, on the exterior as one long wing. The ell is divided into two primary spaces, including a vaulted dining room and a rear kitchen. The interior detailing provides a more accurate, ca. 1830s date of construction for at least this portion of the rear ell.

Although altered in the mid-to late 19th century to reflect transitional Federal-Italianate period design, the Maybury House survives as an excellent example of an important 18th-century commercial building in Annapolis.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
MD INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Inventory No. AA-447

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1. Name of Property

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historic name Captain Beriah Maybury House; Kings' Arms Tavern;
Sign of the Golden Scales Tavern

common/other name _____

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2. Location

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street & number 41 Cornhill Street not for publication _____
city or town Annapolis vicinity _____ state Maryland code MD
county Anne Arundel code 003 zip code 21401

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3. State/Federal Agency Certification N/A

=====

4. National Park Service Certification N/A

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5. Classification

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Ownership of Property (Check all that apply)

- private
 public-local
 public-State
 public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- building(s)
 district
 site
 structure
 object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing		Noncontributing		
<u>1</u>	_____	_____	_____	buildings
_____	_____	_____	_____	sites
_____	_____	_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	_____	_____	objects
<u>1</u>	_____	<u>0</u>	_____	Total

Is this property listed in the National Register?

Yes Name of Listing Annapolis Historic District
No _____

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6. Function or Use
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Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Domestic Sub: Single Dwelling
Domestic Hotel

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Domestic Sub: Single Dwelling

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7. Description
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Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Federal
Italianate

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone and Brick
roof Side Gable: Asphalt Shingles
walls Brick: Flemish Bond
other Brick: Seven-course American Bond

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property.)

See Continuation Sheet No. 7-1

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8. Statement of Significance
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Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

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Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance 1771-1773
1830-1860
pre-1878

Significant Dates 1771-1773
1830-1860
pre-1878

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation Undefined

Architect/Builder Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property.)

See Continuation Sheet No. 8-1

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9. Major Bibliographical References
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(Cite the books, articles, legal records, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Anne Arundel County Land Records. Anne Arundel County Courthouse and Maryland State Archives, Annapolis, Maryland.

Papenfuse, Edward. *In Pursuit of Profit, The Annapolis Merchants in the Era of the American Revolution, 1763-1805.* Baltimore, MD: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1975.

Papenfuse, Edward and Jane McWilliams. "Southern Urban Society after the Revolution: Annapolis, Maryland, 1782-1786." Final Report for NEH Grant #H69-0-178, Historic Annapolis Foundation, 1969.

Radoff, Morris L., *The State House at Annapolis, Annapolis, MD:* Hall of Records Commission, Department of General Services, 1972.

Record Group 29 "Records of the Bureau of the Census." 1880, 1900, 1910 and 1920 Census; Anne Arundel County, Maryland.

Smith, Richard W., Research Prepared on 41 Cornhill Street. Not published: December 20, 1995.

Maps and Drawings

Bird's Eye View of the City of Annapolis, Charles Magnus, 1864, Reproduced, 1967. *Bird's Eye View of the City of Annapolis*, Edward Sachse, ca. 1858. (Maryland Hall of Records, MdHR G 1213-349)

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, 1885, 1891, 1896, 1897, 1903, 1908, 1913, 1921, 1930, 1954.

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10. Geographical Data
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Acreage of Property Less than one acre

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The Captain Beriah Maybury House at 41 Cornhill Street is located on Parcel 852 on Tax Map 4-6 (1991).

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The building known as the Captain Beriah Maybury House at 41 Cornhill Street has been historically associated with Parcel 852 as noted on Tax Map 4-6 since its construction in 1771-1773.

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11. Form Prepared By
=====

name/title L. Trieschmann and K. Williams, Architectural Historians
organization Traceries date January 10, 1996
street & number 5420 Western Avenue telephone 301/656-5283
city or town Chevy Chase state MD zip code 20815
=====

12. Property Owner

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name Richard Wood and Patricia M. Smith
street & number 41 Cornhill Street telephone 410/268-6537
city or town Annapolis state MD zip code 21401
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The dwelling at 41 Cornhill Street is a large two-story brick building raised upon a high, scored stone foundation. It was originally built in 1771, but underwent notable architectural changes in the mid-and/or late 19th century, including the elongation and narrowing of the window openings. The five-bay, central-passage-plan house is rectangular in plan and measures approximately 35 feet by 40 feet.¹ Constructed as a freestanding structure, the building is located on the south side of the street and presents an imposing appearance along the narrow Cornhill Street.

The building is covered with a gable roof that has a slight flare on the rear slope. The roof is clad with asphalt shingles and features a boxed wood cornice above a cymareversa bed molding with dentils. Two interior end chimneys are located slightly off-center, while a third one is located at the west corner. A one-story brick ell, laid in seven-course American bond and covered with a gable roof, was built in two or three separate phases, possibly as early as 1830. The original date of construction is largely based upon interior detailing. The brick ell was extended, or possibly reconstructed, by 1878, and presently appears on the exterior as one long wing. By 1903, a one-story porch was built on the exposed western end of the main block of the house, abutting the rear ell. Prior to 1921, a second floor frame addition was constructed on the porch, extending over a portion of the rear ell. The interior of the building combines materials and features from both the 18th and 19th centuries and deserves more thorough analysis such as measured drawings, and archaeological investigation.

The mid-and/or late 19th century alterations cannot be attributed to any specific style, but are a mixture of late Federal and even Victorian, making a specific date attribution difficult. For instance, the long and narrow windows with 2/2 sash are Victorian, while the lintels with wooden keystones, 4/4 sash windows, and the scored stucco foundation are all Federal in appearance. Until further evidence is found, a general 1830-1860 date range is being attributed to this period of alteration.

¹ These dimensions do not correspond with the 1798 Federal Direct Tax which lists a two-story brick dwelling house measuring 36 x 26.

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EXTERIOR DESCRIPTION

The facade (north elevation) has painted brick walls laid in Flemish bond and is divided into five bays on the first and second stories. The raised foundation consists of a high stone foundation with a scored stucco finish, a molded watertable, and three window openings. The scored stucco finish was most likely applied to the stone foundation during the mid-19th-century renovations, giving the dwelling the more formal, classical appearance common to the period. The foundation has a side-passage entry door and two original window openings that flank the stair to the main entry of the first floor. The six-panelled door is a replacement, but is set within the original opening with a stone sill, wood lintel, and replacement surrounds. The opening just to the west of the entry has been filled with a replacement 6/6 window. The opening in the western end of the elevation has a contemporary 6-light casement window. The openings have metal security bars, narrow wood sill and lintels, and single beaded surrounds.

The first story, located above the molded watertable of the raised foundation, is reached by a steps of limestone. The carriage of the original steps, edged by a contemporary wrought-iron railing, is constructed of stone finished with scored stucco. The main entry has double wooden doors, each one having six panels, and is surmounted by a recessed five-light transom with an applied wooden lintel and a central keystone. The elongated flanking windows are narrow with large-paned 4/4 double-hung sash, similarly topped with applied wooden lintels and keystones. The window openings were elongated during the mid-19th century alterations and topped with these late Federal-style lintels. The deteriorated state of the lintels forced them to be recreated from originals in the 1980s. The sash also dates from the mid-19th century period of alteration. Ghosting of an original window opening can be found on the west side elevation in the front bay, clearly indicating that the original 18th-century window openings were more characteristically squat. Wrought-iron railings in front of the first-story windows are contemporary.

A four-brick-wide beltcourse separates the first story from the second story. The second story is divided into five equal window bays, symmetrically placed above the first story. Each window has replacement 2/2 sash set within elongated window openings from the mid-19th-century period of alteration. The openings have narrow wood sill and lintels, and single beaded surrounds. Immediately above the lintels of the second story windows is a boxed wood

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cornice with a decorative bed molding edged by a row of dentil molding.

The exposed west side wall of the house faces a side garden and driveway. This garden is separated from the street for privacy by a contemporary brick wall which extends off the original foundation wall of the house. The side elevation is a sheer brick surface laid in three-course American bond extending from above the scored stone foundation to the top of the chimney shaft. The wall is broken, today, by one window asymmetrical placed on each level of the house. The basement level opening is located on center and features a six-light fixed window set within the stone foundation. The first story has one 2/2 window in the rear bay, while the second story has a single 2/2 window placed closer to the midpoint of the elevation. Both of the openings, surrounds, and sashes date from the mid-19th-century alterations. Alterations in the brickwork of the second story window indicate that it was narrowed and elongated as those found on the facade. Similarly ghosting of an infilled window opening found in the front bay of the second story of this elevation clearly indicates that all of the windows of the house were originally shorter and wider. The attic level of this elevation has a small square 2/2-light window. The end bay of the west elevation has a capped chimney projecting just slightly above the flared gable roofline, and a more imposing interior end brick chimney placed slightly off-center of the ridgeline of the roof. Historic photos indicate that the western corner chimney originally projected well above the roofline.

Leaning against the driveway wall is a 400-pound iron slab, originally used as a fireback. Used for many years as part of the stone walkway from the driveway to the rear entry, the slab has been relocated to the side garden. It is inscribed with "PATVXENT FURNACE 1744" and is believed to have been originally used in the dwelling at 41 Cornhill Street.

The east elevation is no longer exposed, as the John Brewer Tavern at 37-39 Cornhill Street was extended to abut this side wall in 1786. However, the gable end of 41 Cornhill Street which was originally exposed can be seen in the attic of 39 Cornhill, as the buildings appear to have a common firewall. The wall is laid in three-course American bond and features a brick chimney breast and an attic level window. The window originally looked down to the harbor, but was blocked when the Brewer Tavern was extended to the west by the construction of 39 Cornhill Street. The chimney shaft, visible above the roofline on this elevation, is laid in stretcher

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bond, indicating that it was reconstructed.

The south (rear) elevation includes the exposed bay of the rear wall of the main block of the house, the brick ell, and the enlarged porch. Only the east end bay of the main block is left exposed and includes one window on each of the two stories. The first story window, like all the others, is elongated and fitted with 2/2 sash. The second story window, however, retains the original 6/6 sash and the original squat proportions.

The brick ell measures 38 feet deep by 15 feet wide and was built in phases ending by 1878. It is of brick, laid in seven-course American bond and is covered with a gable roof, clad in standing seam metal. The evolution of the rear ell is not clear on the exterior as the brickwork appears relatively cohesive and the low continuous gable roof has been reconstructed; however, the foundation level reveals internal walls that were originally exterior foundation walls, indicating that the ell was built in three phases prior to 1878.

INTERIOR DESCRIPTION

The interior of 41 Cornhill Street has a central-passage plan, but rather than the typical, one- or two-room deep configuration, the plan features three rooms and a back stair hall. The unusual floor plan of the main block of the building appears to be original, although much of the materials and details date from various periods of alterations. The central hall is a spacious passage, proving to be more of a room in the southern tradition, than access to the public and private parts of the dwelling. A wide segmental arch separates the front hall from the rear hall which leads to the back stair and rear ell. The hall measures a full 30 feet long and expands in width from approximately 4.75 feet at the entrance end to 6.41 feet at the archway. The walls of the hall are panelled with eight-inch wide vertical, tongue-and-groove boards that appear to be original, yet feature replacement chair rail and baseboards. The floorboards are not original and consist of a diamond-patterned parquet floor of narrow two-inch wide boards, most likely from the mid-and/or late 19th-century period of alteration. The Segmentally arched opening is ornamented with panelled pilasters with Tuscan detailing, a central keystone, and wooden rosettes.

Doors on either side of the front hall lead into the front parlors of the house. The east side of the house has a single parlor

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(library) extending the depth of the house to the rear stair hall, while the west side is divided into front and rear parlors. The casings surrounding the entries from the hall to the library and front parlor has an interior bead, a square-edged backband, and mitred joints. Above the entry openings are rectangular panels, presented like transom lights, adorned with a wooden rosette at the center. The same rosette detailing appears on the segmentally arched opening at the rear of the central hall.

The library is a spacious room, extending from the front wall of the building to the rear stair hall. It has been renovated by the installation of contemporary (1984) built-in bookshelves, yet retains the original random width floorboards measuring up to 12 inches in width. A chimney breast, centered on the east end wall of the building, has a large Neo-Classical Revival mantel that is not original to the house, but was placed here during the third quarter of the 20th century by then-owner, General de Valle.

The west front parlor similarly combines original and replacement materials. Rectangular in plan, the room features a fireplace on center of the west wall with a panelled late-19th century mantel, characterized by its semi-circular arched opening with acanthus leaf corbels on the sides and a stylized keystone on center. The floors are narrow replacement boards running the length of the two parlors. The beaded window casings are finished with raised-panelled shutters that fold into interior side panels.

A double-wide entry opening leads from the front parlor to the rear parlor. This room has the identical replacement floorboards and casings as found in the front parlor. A fireplace that originally opened on the west corner, corresponding to the cropped chimney cap visible on the exterior, has been in filled. An entry door, fitted into the back wall of the main block when the porch was added between 1897 and 1903, has square cornerblocks and fluted side casings.

The transverse stair hall features a quarter-turn stair against the south back wall of the house. The stair hall and stringer wall are panelled with wide vertical tongue-and-groove boards, identical to those found in the central hall. The stair has a square newel post, turned balusters, and an unornamented stair stringer. Entry to the basement is located directly under the main stair.

The rear ell is reached through a single door at the end of the central hall. Although built in three stages, the ell is divided

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into two primary spaces, including a vaulted dining room and a rear kitchen. The dining room is an elegant space with a unique vaulted, or coved, ceiling. The interior detailing provides a more accurate, ca. 1830s date of construction for at least this portion of the rear ell. Detailing includes the eight-inch high baseboards with molded caps, chamfered chair rail, and mid-19th century door and window casings with molded backbanding. The four-panelled wood doors have small brass knobs with no face plates and metal lockboxes. The pendant light fixture hangs from the center of an intricately molded, two-tier medallion. The kitchen has been remodeled, and no historic features survive.

The second floor of the house is divided into four rooms with a center hall. The configuration of the second floor does not appear to be original, as the wide center hall uncommonly terminates at the front exterior wall of the main block of the house. The two front bedrooms feature chimney breasts on center of their exterior walls. The fireplace openings are adorned with identical Greek Revival-style mantels characterized by tapered columns and a fluted frieze with a narrow shelf. The front west bedroom has a panelled partition wall with wide beaded boards surviving from the 18th century. The west rear room has a corner fireplace with a segmental-arched opening. While much of the detailing and floorboards on the second floor have been replaced, at least one of the entry doors to the rear east room is original. The wood door features two raised panels and beaded casings. The hinges are contemporary and the lockbox dates from the late 19th century.

The attic of the house exposes the original roof structure; the rafters are hewn and have mortise-and-tenon joints that meet at the ridge of the roof with wooden pegs. One roof oddity exists in the structure, as five rafters located on center of the front slope of the roof do not extend from the ridge to the eaves, but are cut off by a purlin-type member and rabbeted and pegged into the rafters on either side. Another set of lower rafters extends from under the purlin to the eaves. There is no indication that this was a dormer, and according to the present owner who is a carpenter, it is poor construction technique in terms of its structural stability. A likely explanation is that the builders simply ran out of long rafters; however, the symmetry of the framing (it is on center) questions its haphazardness. Also of note in the attic is a fireplace located on the west end wall. The existence of a fireplace indicates that the attic was most likely inhabited by servants/tavern help/slaves.

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The basement under the main house has been finished to some extent, but still exposes some structural members, such as hewn joists and a large summer beam running the length of the house. More interesting, however, is the basement under the rear ell, which currently abuts the exterior wall of the house and extends 30 feet long. As mentioned above, the foundation reveals that the ell was built in three phases, though the evolution of the three cannot be determined, and further study, including archaeological investigation is recommended. One room extends from the exterior wall of the house approximately ten feet; a wall forming the other end of this room is broken through and another, slightly larger room, extends back to a third room. These first two rooms are located below the vaulted dining room, which appears on the interior to have been built in a single phase ca. 1830. The third room is located below the kitchen and corresponds directly with it. The present owner has discovered multiple artifacts, including a hewn wood shingle, indicating that the roof was historically covered with wood shingles.²

The interior of 41 Cornhill Street includes a combination of late 18th, mid- and late 19th-century materials and details. In order to more clearly understand the evolution of the house, a more thorough study should be undertaken, including archaeology and measured drawings.

² When the present owner of the building, Mr. Richard Smith, was re-roofing the building, he was compelled to removed two historic standing seam metal roofs and the original wood shingle roof in order to meet building code requirements.

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The imposing brick building at 41 Cornhill Street was erected between 1771 and 1773 by Captain Beriah Maybury and significantly altered during the mid-to late 19th century.³ The imposing structure was maintained by Maybury as the Kings' Arms Tavern, providing lodging, stables, and refreshments. Renamed the Inn at the Sign of the Golden Scales by 1792, the tavern continued to operate until the death of Maybury in 1799, at which time it was converted into a single-family dwelling. Throughout the 19th century, the property was conveyed numerous times to distant relatives of Beriah Maybury, including George G. Brewer and John Wesley White. Although altered in the 1830s to reflect Federal-period design, the Maybury House survives as an excellent example of an important 18th-century commercial/residential building in Annapolis.

SITE HISTORY

The land presently designated as 41 Cornhill Street was originally a portion of the land surveyed and set aside for Governor Francis Nicholson in 1696. Nicholson, influential in the town planning of Annapolis, directed that the land located to the south of the State House, encompassed by State Circle, Main, Francis, and East streets be specifically set aside for use as a garden, vineyard, and site of a summer house.⁴ In 1699, Francis Nicholson left Maryland to serve as the Governor of Virginia, but retained part of his Annapolis properties until his death in 1728.

In 1704 following the destruction of all Annapolis land records, the portion of Nicholson's land that extended from the State House to the Market Space was claimed by Thomas Bordley. The Bordley family retained ownership of the entire tract of land until 1770, when it was sold to Charles Wallace (1717-1812).

Charles Wallace, by then a prominent member of the merchant community, began his career in the 1740s as a staymaker⁵ and, in

³ The date of construction is based upon Maybury's 1771 deed of conveyance for an unimproved lot, and the 1773 advertisement in the *Maryland Gazette* announcing that Maybury was taking in lodgers at his tavern on Cornhill Street.

⁴ "Act for Keeping Good Rules and Order." *Archives of Maryland*, XXXVIII, 1696. It is not certain how the land was actually used.

⁵ From St. Anne's Parish Register, 1: 79, as quoted in Edward C. Papenfuse, *In Pursuit of Profit, The Annapolis Merchants in the Era of the American Revolution, 1763-1805*, (Baltimore, MD: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1975), p. 234-5, footnote 35.

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1771, joined forces with Joshua Johnson and John Davidson, creating the mercantile firm of Wallace, Davidson, and Johnson. In addition to his mercantile business, Wallace involved himself in real estate and building ventures. In 1771, Wallace began the construction of the third State House and provided the supplies necessary in the building's construction. Unwilling to continue to work on the building for lack of what he considered to be adequate financial compensation, Wallace resigned as principal contractor in December 1779.⁶ Wallace died in 1812, leaving personal property appraised at \$23,774.20 and extensive real estate in Annapolis and Anne Arundel County.⁷

BUILDING HISTORY

Upon the completion of his subdivision of Fleet and Cornhill streets, Wallace began to sell and lease lots on his property. In two separate deeds dated May 3, 1771 and August 23, 1771, Wallace leased sections of property fronting Cornhill Street, corresponding today with the brick house at 41 Cornhill Street, to Beriah Maybury. A retired captain in the Maryland militia, Maybury immediately began the construction of a two-and-a-half-story brick dwelling on the property. By 1773, the *Maryland Gazette* advertised that Beriah Maybury was taking in lodgers by the day or year at his inn, the "Kings' Arms Tavern on Cornhill Street between the Stadt-house and the dock."⁸

The 1783 Tax List noted that tavern-keeper Beriah Maybury owned one half-acre lot, assessed at 620 pounds, and three slaves. The total value of Maybury's property was assessed at 876.11.8 pounds.⁹ The Tax List indicated the Maybury, his wife, and daughter Julia resided in the dwelling and tavern at 41 Cornhill Street. In 1789, Maybury was offering to lodge, board, and wash for eight St. John's

⁶ A letter written by Charles Wallace explaining his reasons for not finishing the state house is reprinted in Morris L. Radoff, *The State House at Annapolis* (Annapolis, MD: Hall of Records Commission, Department of General Services, 1972), p 87.

⁷ Papenfuse, pp 234-235.

⁸ *The Maryland Gazette*, April 22, 1773.

⁹ Papenfuse, p. 260.

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College students at 30 pounds per annum.¹⁰ As documented by the *Maryland Gazette* in 1792, Maybury had been changed the name of the tavern to "Inn at the Sign of the Golden Scales."¹¹

Having combined the leases from Wallace in 1774, Captain Maybury transferred the title for the building at 41 Cornhill Street in July 1790 to his son-in-law John Barrett Onion. Although Maybury continued to reside in the brick dwelling, Onion was assessed in 1798 for a two-story brick dwelling house, measuring 36 feet by 26 feet. The .25 acres also contained a two-story frame shed (24' by 16'); a one-story brick granary (14' by 10'); a frame outhouse (12' by 12'); a frame smokehouse (8' by 8'); and a frame stable (32' by 10'), "all out of repair."¹² The total assessment for John Onion was \$900. Additionally, as indicated by the Federal Direct Tax of 1798, Maybury retained ownership of approximately 1,228 square feet of the property which contained a two-story frame dwelling house on Cornhill Street, measuring 18 feet by 16 feet, and a frame kitchen, 16 feet by 12 feet. With a ground rent of 3.15 pounds, the property was assessed at \$150.¹³

According to his Last Will and Testament, dated August 10, 1799, Maybury bequeathed "unto my beloved Grand Son Maybury Onion all my property held by his Father John Barrett Onion by Lease or otherwise. I also give and bequeath unto my said Grand Son, my Church Pew in the City of Annapolis, and for the use of himself and the Maybury family forever."¹⁴ Within one year of Maybury's death in 1799, John Onion transferred the lease for the property and ownership of the building at 41 Cornhill Street to Lloyd M. Lowe. There is no documentation to indicate that Lloyd Lowe continued to maintain the building at 41 Cornhill Street as a tavern and inn.

In August 1803, the *Maryland Gazette* advertised that "profile likenesses will be taken with the patent physiognotrace at the

¹⁰ *Maryland Gazette*, September 24, 1789.

¹¹ *Maryland Gazette*, March 15, 1792.

¹² Federal Direct Tax of 1798, Maryland State Archives, Folio 13.

¹³ *Ibid*, Folio 12.

¹⁴ Will Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber JG 2, Folio 90.

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county and state

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house of Lloyd M. Lowe."¹⁵ Lowe continued to reside in the dwelling at 41 Cornhill Street until November 1805, when it was sold to Samuel Maccubbin. The lease for the property on which the two-and-a-half-story building had been erected was transferred numerous times between 1811 and 1830. In 1811, Robert Welch of Ben, the sheriff of Annapolis, purchased the lease and occupied the dwelling. Welch was assessed in 1819 for one house in Annapolis, valued at \$1,500. By 1830, ownership was conveyed by the estate of Charles Wallace to George Gaston Brewer. Commissioner of the Land Office, Brewer and his first wife Mary Curran had obtained the lease for the property in 1821 for \$3,000. The 1831 Real Property Assessments charged George G. Brewer with two improved lots in Annapolis valued at \$3,300. In 1848, George Brewer married his third wife, Matilda Maybury.¹⁶ Based upon these assessments, it is not clear when the major alterations to the house occurred. Architecturally, the changes, including elongated sash with 2/2 and 4/4 windows, are late Federal and even Victorian/Italianate in appearance.

The dwelling at 41 Cornhill Street was owner-occupied by the George G. Brewer family until 1854, when it was conveyed to John Wesley White, a merchant on Main and Francis streets and Mayor of Annapolis in 1862. In 1850, White married his first wife Georgianna Brewer, the daughter of George G. Brewer. The 1860 Real and Personal Property Assessments charged John W. White with two buildings valued at \$4,500. Deed records indicate that in addition to 41 Cornhill Street, White owned the property presently designated as 2-4 Francis Street (AA-496).

In 1890, the heirs of the deceased White conveyed the property to George Jewell, a masonry contractor. The census records for 1910 show that Jewell, born in 1857, lived in the dwelling with his wife Jane, step-sons, nephews, and step-grandchildren.

Throughout the early to mid-20th century, the dwelling at 41 Cornhill Street was conveyed a total of seven times. By January

¹⁵ *Maryland Gazette*, August 18, 1803; a physiognotrace is a device invented in 1802 by John Isaac Hawkins that made it possible to trace one's features in miniature, thus creating a silhouette.

¹⁶ Although the lineage has not been determined, it is known that Matilda Maybury (circa 1818-1890) was related to Beriah Maybury; and thus, the ownership of the building at 41 Cornhill Street had returned to the family of the original owner Beriah Maybury.

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Inventory No. AA-447

Section 8 Page 5

Captain Beriah Maybury House
name of property
Annapolis, Maryland
county and state

=====
1959, the building was purchased by Retired Lieutenant General Pedro Augusto Del Valle and his wife Katherine Nelson Del Valle. Born in San Juan in 1893, Del Valles lived in the dwelling until his death in 1978. Katherine Del Valle continued to reside at 41 Cornhill Street until 1983, when she sold the building to Retired Colonel Richard W. and Patricia M. Smith. The Smiths, who previously owned and occupied 39 Cornhill Street, presently reside in the two-and-a-half-story brick dwelling.

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Inventory No. AA-447

Captain Beriah Maybury House
name of property
Annapolis, Maryland
county and state

=====

HISTORIC CONTEXT:

Geographic Organization: Western Shore

Chronological/Development Period (s):

Rural Agrarian Intensification, 1680-1815
Agricultural-Industrial Transition, 1815-1870

Prehistoric/Historic Period Theme (s):

Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and
Community Planning
Social/Education/Cultural
Archeology

RESOURCE TYPE(S)

Category: Building

Historic Environment: Urban

Historic Function (s): Domestic/Hotel
Domestic/Single Dwelling

Known Design Source: Unknown

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Inventory No. AA-447

Captain Beriah Maybury House
name of property
Annapolis, Maryland
county and state

=====
Chain of Title for 41 Cornhill Street:

1704: Thomas Bordley claimed property of Francis Nicholson

March 1770: Charles Wallace purchased property from State House to Market Space from J.B. Bordley
Provincial Court Judgement,
Liber DD 5 Folio 35

May 3, 1771: Charles Wallace leased to Beriah Maybury
Leased northwest 40 feet
Provincial County Judgement,
Liber B Folio 346

August 23, 1771: Charles Wallace leased to Beriah Maybury
Leased remaining 20 feet
Provincial County Judgement,
Liber B Folio 348

March 24, 1773: Property resubdivided
Provincial County Judgement,
Liber B Folio 374-376

January 27, 1774: Two leases combined
Provincial County Judgement,
Liber B Folio 390

July 28, 1790: Captain Beriah Maybury to John Barrett
Onion, his son-in-law
Land Records of Anne Arundel County,
Liber NH 5 Folio 305

September 3, 1801: John Barrett Onion to Lloyd M. Lowe
following death of Beriah Maybury
Land Records of Anne Arundel County,
Liber NH 11 Folio 237
Will Records of Anne Arundel County,
Liber JG 2 Folio 90

November 19, 1805: Lloyd M. Lowe to Samuel Maccubbin
Land Records of Anne Arundel County,
Liber NH 12 Folio 701

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Inventory No. AA-447

Captain Beriah Maybury House
name of property
Annapolis, Maryland
county and state

=====
May 20, 1811: Samuel Maccubbin to Robert Welch of Ben
Land Records of Anne Arundel County,
Liber WSG 1 Folio 111

October 18, 1820: Robert Welch of Ben transferred lease to
Jeremiah Hughes
Land Records of Anne Arundel County,
Liber WSG 7 Folio 380

November 2, 1821: Jeremiah Hughes transferred lease to Mary
Curran
Land Records of Anne Arundel County,
Liber WSG 8 Folio 239

June 14, 1830: Nicholas Brewer, trustee for Charles
Wallace, to George G. Brewer
Land Records of Anne Arundel County,
Liber WSG 15 Folio 340

April 13, 1854: George G. and Matilda Brewer to John
Wesley White
Equity Case 1106

November 20, 1890: Henrietta White, Francis O. White, and
James Revell, trustee, to George Jewell
Land Records of Anne Arundel County,
Liber SH 38 Folio 80

November 15, 1904: James M. Munroe, attorney, to Herman
Ellinghausen
Land Records of Anne Arundel County,
Liber GW 38 Folio 210

April 18, 1908: Herman and Ellen Ellinghausen to Jane
Jewell
Land Records of Anne Arundel County,
Liber GW 59 Folio 222

April 27, 1915: Nicholas H. Green, trustee, to William T.
Cadell
Land Records of Anne Arundel County,
Liber GW 117 Folio 336

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Inventory No. AA-447

Captain Beriah Maybury House
name of property
Annapolis, Maryland
county and state

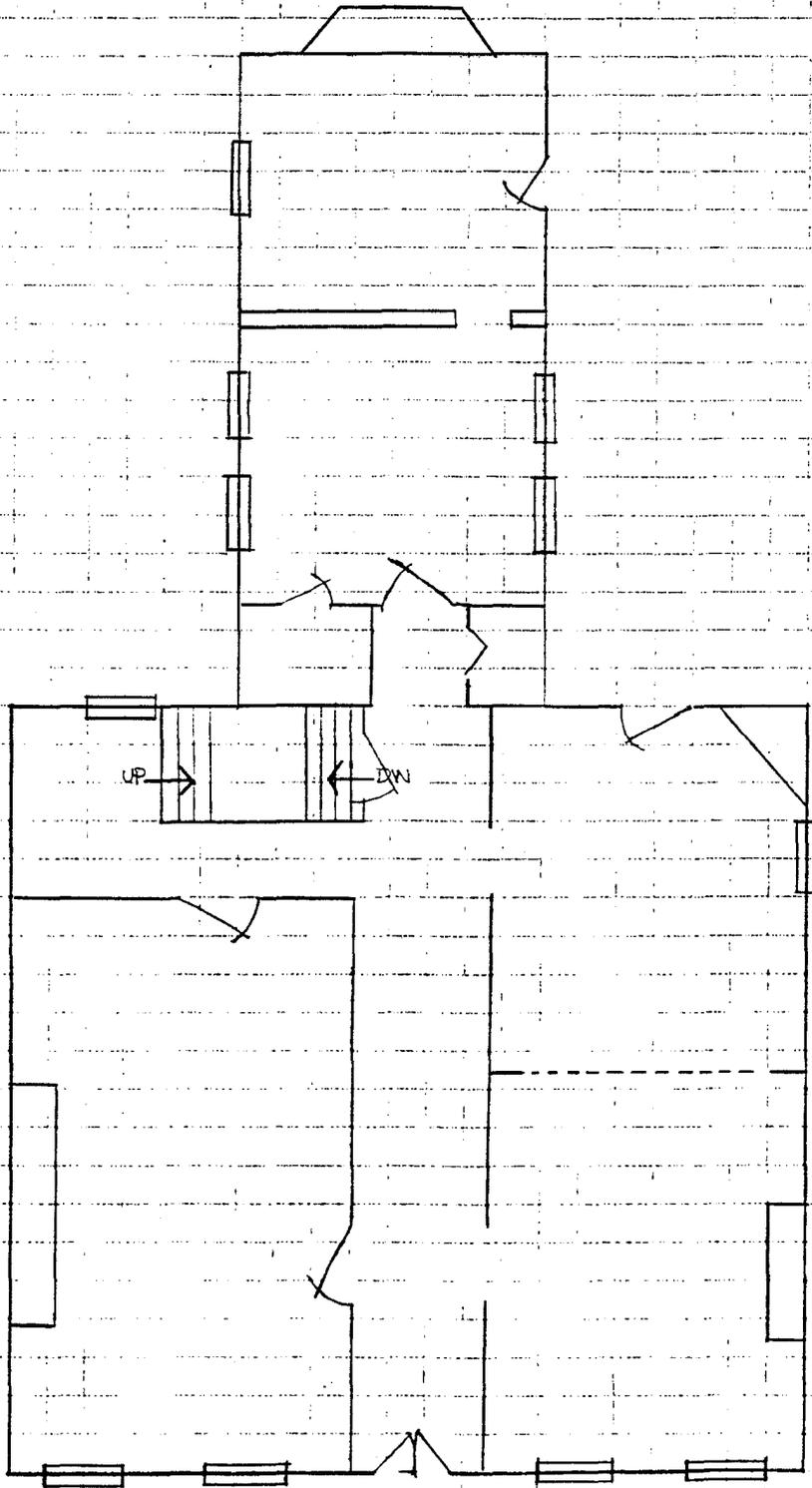
=====
May 23, 1918: Nicholas H. Green, trustee, to Easter J. Scala
Land Records of Anne Arundel County,
Liber GW 147 Folio 461

January 5, 1933: Heirs of Easter J. Scala to Marianna E. Thomas
Land Records of Anne Arundel County,
Liber FSR 115 Folio 74

September 4, 1941: Marianna Thomas Taylor and Everett E. Taylor, Jr. to Margaret Scala
Land Records of Anne Arundel County,
Liber JHH 243 Folio 268

January 14, 1959: Margaret Scala to Pedro A. and Katharine N. Del Valle
Land Records of Anne Arundel County,
Liber GTC 1255 Folio 585

May 6, 1983: Farmers National Bank for the estates of Pedro and Katharine Del Valle to Richard W. and Patricia M. Smith
Land Records of Anne Arundel County,
Liber 3582 Folio 691

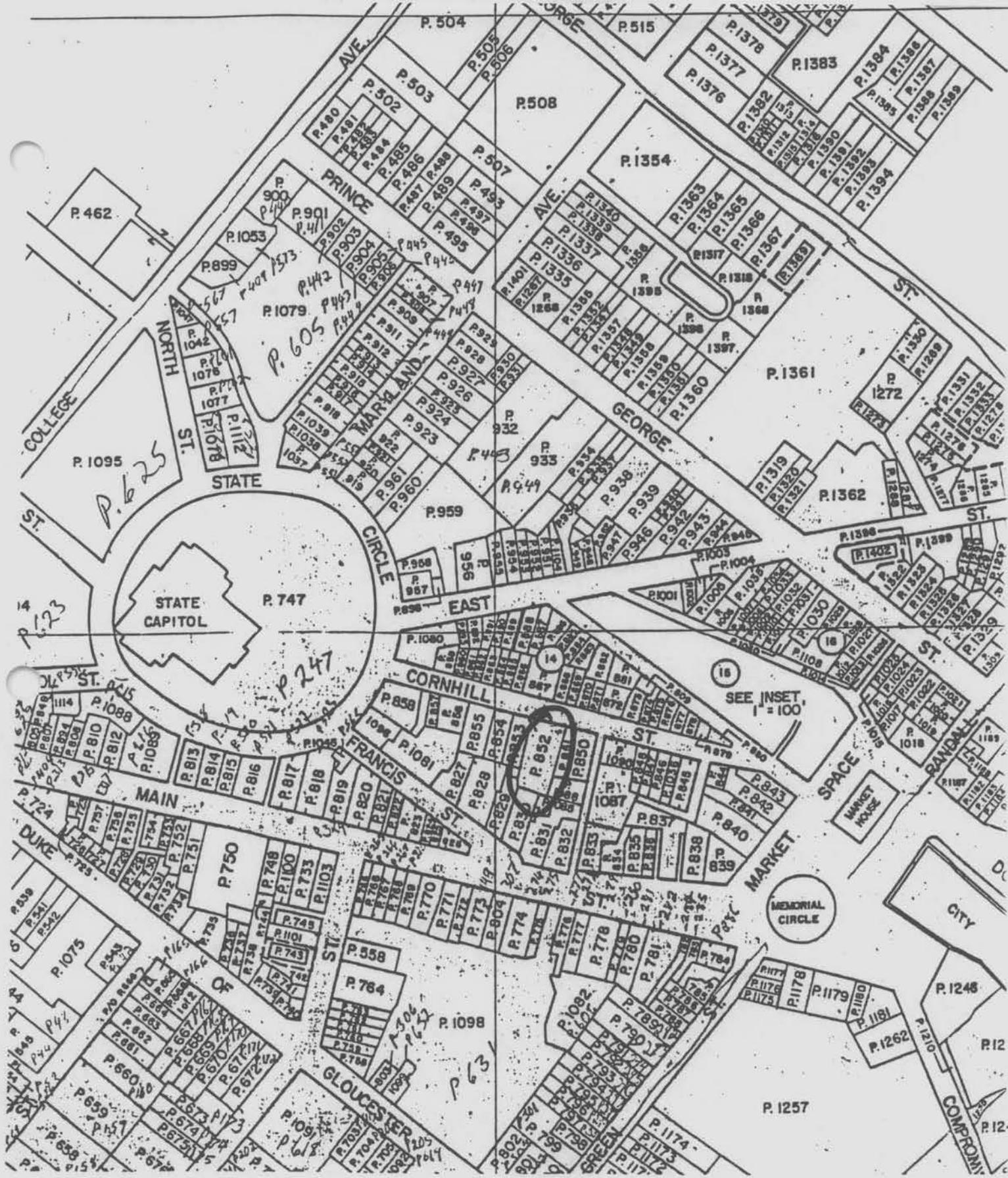


41 CORNHILL STREET

FIRST FLOOR

AA-447

NORTH ↓
NOT TO SCALE



AA-447

MAP OF ANNAPOLIS, No.4-6
 Maryland Department of Assessments and Taxation
 1967; Revised 1991
 Scale 1' = 200'



AA-447
41 CORNHILL ST
ANNAPOLIS, MD
TRACERIES
DECEMBER 1995
MARYLAND SHPO
STREETSCAPE, VIEW LOOKING WEST
1 OF 10



AA-447
41 CORNHILL ST
ANNAPOLIS, MD
TRACERIES
DECEMBER 1995
MARYLAND SHPO
CHIMNEY DETAIL, VIEW LOOKING WEST
2 OF 10



AA-447
41 CORNHILL ST
ANNAPOLIS, MD
TRACERIES
DECEMBER, 1995
MARYLAND SHPO
NORTHWEST CORNER, VIEW LOOKING
SOUTH

3 OF 10



1A-447
41 CORNHILL ST
ANNAPOLIS, MD
TRACERIES
JANUARY 1996
MARYLAND SHPO
SOUTH ELEVATION AND REAR ELL,
LOOKING EAST

4 OF 10



AA-447

41 CORNHILL ST
ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

DECEMBER 1995

MARYLAND SHPO

SOUTH ELEVATION OF MAIN BLOCK / WEST ELEVATION
OF ELL, VIEW LOOKING NORTH

5 OF 10



AA-447
41 CORNHILL ST
ANNAPOLIS, MD
TRACERIES
JANUARY 1996
MARYLAND SHPO
FIRST FLOOR ENTRY HALL,
LOOKING WEST
6 OF 10



AA-447
41 CORNHILL ST
ANNAPOLIS, MD
TRACERIES
JANUARY 1996
MARYLAND SHPO
FIRST FLOOR, EAST PARLOR, LOOKING
NORTHEAST

7 OF 10



AA-447
41 CORNHILL ST
ANNAPOLIS, MD
TRACERIES
JANUARY 1996
MARYLAND SHPO
SE PARLOR, FIRST FLOOR,
LOOKING SOUTH

8 OF 10



AA-447
41 CORNHILL ST
ANNAPOLIS, MD
TRACERIES
JANUARY 1996
MARYLAND SHPO
EAST ROOM OF REAR ELL,
LOOKING SE

9 OF 10



AA-447

41 CORNHILL ST
ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

JANUARY 1996

MARYLAND SHPO

SECOND FLOOR MANTËL,
LOOKING SOUTH

10 OF 10

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
 21 STATE CIRCLE
 SHAW HOUSE
 ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND 21401

HISTORIC SITES SURVEY FIELD SHEET
 Individual Structure Survey Form

SURVEY NUMBER: <u>AA 447</u>
NEGATIVE FILE NUMBER:
UTM REFERENCES: Zone/Easting/Northing
U.S.G.S. QUAD. MAP:
PRESENT FORMAL NAME:
ORIGINAL FORMAL NAME:
PRESENT USE: SF Res
ORIGINAL USE: SF Res
ARCHITECT/ENGINEER:
BUILDER/CONTRACTOR:
PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE: Excellent (X) Good () Fair () Poor: ()
THEME:
STYLE: Georgian with Victorian Alt.
DATE BUILT: c.1765 (altered)

COUNTY: <u>Anne Arundel</u>
TOWN: <u>Annapolis</u>
LOCATION: <u>41 Cornhill Street</u>
COMMON NAME:
FUNCTIONAL TYPE: <u>Res Map 32 Par 359</u>
OWNER: <u>Pedro A. & K.N. DelValle</u>
ADDRESS: <u>41 Cornhill Street</u> <u>Annapolis, MD 21401</u>
ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: Yes (X) No () Restricted ()
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: Local () State (✓) National () <input checked="" type="radio"/>

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

Structural System

1. Foundation: Stone () Brick (X) Concrete () Concrete Block ()
2. Wall Structure
 - A. Wood Frame: Post and Beam () Balloon ()
 - B. Wood Bearing Masonry: Brick (X) Stone () Concrete () Concrete Block ()
 - C. Iron () D. Steel () E. Other:
3. Wall Covering: Clapboard () Board and Batten () Wood Shingle () Shiplap ()
 Novelty () Stucco () Sheet Metal () Aluminum () Asphalt Shingle ()
 Brick Veneer (X) Stone Veneer () Asbestos Shingle ()
 Bonding Pattern: Flemish Other:
4. Roof Structure
 - A. Truss: Wood (X) Iron () Steel () Concrete ()
 - B. Other:
5. Roof Covering: Slate () Wood Shingle () Asphalt Shingle () Sheet Metal (X)
 Built Up () Rolled () Tile () Other:
6. Engineering Structure:
7. Other:

Appendages: Porches (X) Towers () Cupolas () Dormers () Chimneys (X) Sheds () Ells (X)
 Wings () Other:

Roof Style: Gable (X) Hip () Shed () Flat () Mansard () Gambrel () Jerkinhead ()
 Saw Tooth () With Monitor () With Bellcast () With Parapet () With False Front ()
 Other:

Number of Stories: 2 on tall basement

Number of Bays: 5

Entrance Location: Centered

Approximate Dimensions: 35 x 40
Wing = 15 x 30

THREAT TO STRUCTURE:
 No Threat (X) Zoning () Roads ()
 Development () Deterioration ()
 Alteration () Other:

LOCAL ATTITUDES:
 Positive () Negative ()
 Mixed () Other:

ADDITIONAL ARCHITECTURAL OR STRUCTURAL DESCRIPTION:

AA-447

High rusticated stucco base; stuccoed splayed arches at windows and entrance; entrance transom lit, windows lengthened; later cornice but of good design; massive end wall chimneys; cast iron grilles at first floor windows and at porch rail; belt course at second floor; brownstone stairs of late 19thC period.

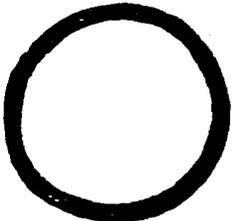
RELATED STRUCTURES: (Describe)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Excellent Georgian townhouse with Greek Revival and Italianate alterations, all well-executed; critically important to streetscape with close relationship to Brewer's Tavern to left.

REFERENCES:

MAP: (Indicate North In Circle)



SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT:

Open Lane() Woodland() Scattered Buildings()
Moderately Built Up() Densely-Built Up(✓)
Residential() Commercial()
Agricultural() Industrial()
Roadside Strip Development()
Other:

RECORDED BY:

Russell Wright

ORGANIZATION:

Historic Annapolis, Inc

DATE RECORDED:

Aug. 1983

Form 10-445
(5/62)

1. STATE Annapolis, Maryland COUNTY TOWN VICINITY STREET NO. 41 Cornhill Street	HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY INVENTORY
ORIGINAL OWNER ORIGINAL USE residence PRESENT OWNER Lt General De Valle <i>Pedro del Valle</i> PRESENT USE residence WALL CONSTRUCTION brick NO. OF STORIES 2 plus high cellar	2. NAME DATE OR PERIOD c. 1765 STYLE Victorianized Georgian ARCHITECT BUILDER
3. FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS USE	

4. NOTABLE FEATURES, HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND DESCRIPTION OPEN TO PUBLIC NO

41 Cornhill Street is a very impressive colonial structure set up on a high stucco rusticated base. The flemish bond facade has a belt course and other period features (sides are common bond); end chimneys and shape are colonial, however, house was Victorianized c. mid 19th C. Victorianization lengthened the windows (2/2 and 4/4), decorated the cornice, and add brown stone steps and iron railing. House is in good shape and is rather elegant; age, location, and appearance make it an important Annapolis house.

5. PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE

good



6. LOCATION MAP (Plan Optional)

7. PHOTOGRAPH

8. PUBLISHED SOURCES (Author, Title, Pages)
INTERVIEWS, RECORDS, PHOTOS, ETC.

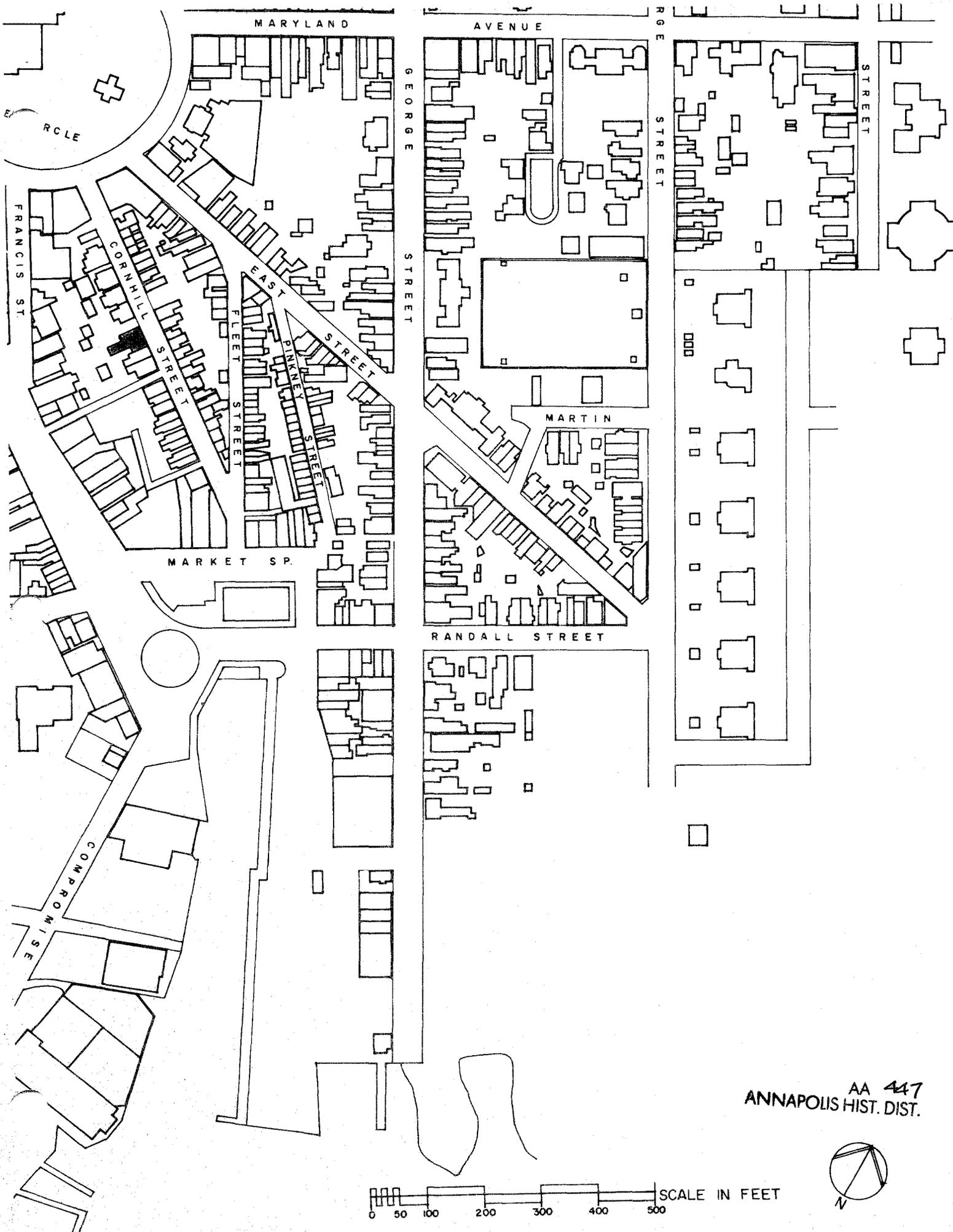
Ridout Survey

9. NAME, ADDRESS AND TITLE OF RECORDER

William D. Morgan
Columbia University
New York City

DATE OF RECORD August 15, 1967

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION AND PHOTOGRAPHS MAY BE ADDED ON SHEET OF SAME SIZE



MARYLAND

AVENUE

GEORGE STREET

ROBEY STREET

STREET

RCLE

FRANCIS ST.

CORN HILL STREET

FLEET STREET

EAST STREET

PINKNEY STREET

MARKET ST.

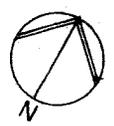
MARTIN

RANDALL STREET

COMPROMISE

AA 447
ANNAPOLIS HIST. DIST.

SCALE IN FEET
0 50 100 200 300 400 500





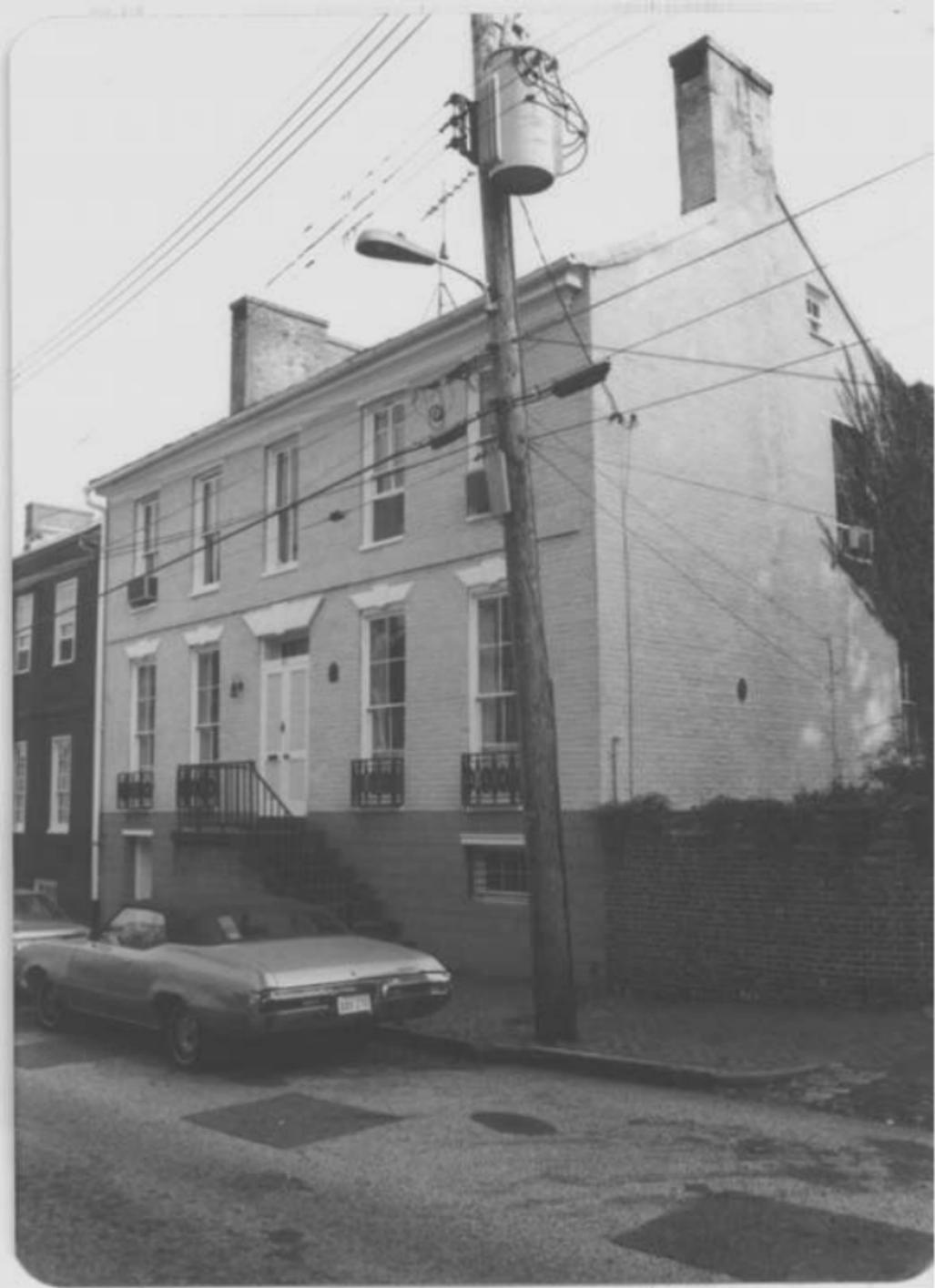
AA-447

PHOTOGRAPH BY
WILLIAM D. MORGAN

41 Cornhill St.

8/15/67

767



41 Cornhill 1 AA 447

Annapolis, Anne Arundel County

Russell Wright July, 1982

Maryland Historical Trust,

Annapolis, Maryland

NW Elevation/camera facing SE